

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Reteaching Worksheet

Ancient Greece

A. Reviewing Key Terms In the space provided, define each of the following terms.

- ★ 1. arete: excellence, Fame, honor - Very Individualistic
2. polis: City - State - Greece
3. aristocracy: Wealthy elite - Oppressed Poor in Greek Society
4. hoplite: Greek Soldier
5. phalanx: Formation of Hoplites
6. tyrant: Helped defeat Aristocrats - Bronze to Iron Age, Redistributed Land
7. democracy: Rule by the People -
- 500  
- 400 B.C. 8. classical art: Portraying the ideal human form
9. tragedy: - a Story where the hero has a weakness that ultimately undermines him
- 350 B.C.  
- 100 B.C. 10. Hellenism: Merger of Greek + Persian Cultures -

★ COMPARED TO GRAECITAS - Where it's the Community that solely matters (Continued)

**B. Identifying Key Facts** Match each description with the correct person at the right. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided. There are two extra people.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <u>G</u> 11. archaeologist who discovered Troy                        | a. Homer               |
| <u>B</u> 12. leader of Athens during the Golden Age                   | b. Pericles            |
| <u>S</u> 13. philosopher who wrote <i>The Republic</i>                | c. Xerxes              |
| <u>J</u> 14. person who wrote the first great comedies for the stage  | d. Herodotus           |
| <u>F</u> 15. person who conquered the Persians                        | e. Plato               |
| <u>A</u> 16. person who wrote the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> | f. Alexander the Great |
| <u>D</u> 17. person considered to be the first true historian         | g. Schliemann          |
| <u>C</u> 18. Persian ruler defeated at Salamis                        | h. Lycurgus            |
| <u>K</u> 19. philosopher put to death for corrupting the youth        | i. Solon               |
| <u>L</u> 20. dramatist who wrote tragedies                            | j. Aristophanes        |
|   | k. Socrates            |
|   | l. Sophocles           |

**C. Checking for Understanding** On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.

21. How did the sea, land, and climate influence Greek civilization? Green salad
22. What milestone of democracy had been reached in Greece by 500 B.C.?

All male citizens  
took part in Assembly  
Comm. Hec of 500

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## Reteaching Worksheet

The Roman Republic

### A. Reviewing Key Terms *Fill in the word that correctly completes each statement.*

1. A Republic is a government in which citizens with the right to vote choose their leaders.
2. A Patrician was a member of the privileged Roman upper class.
3. A person who was a farmer, an artisan, or a merchant was known as a Plebeian.
4. A government that is headed by a king or a queen is called a Monarchy.
5. One consul could always overrule, or Veto, the other consul's decision.
6. In ancient Rome, a Dictator was a political leader who had absolute power to make laws and command the army.
7. A Mercenary is a soldier who fights in another country's army.
8. The new class of urban, landless poor was called the Proletariat.
9. A Tribune was an official elected to speak on behalf of the plebians.
10. Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey formed a Triumvirate that ruled Rome.

### B. Reviewing Key Facts *In the space provided, identify each of the following people and places.*

11. Romulus: Founder of Rome - defeated Remus - his brother
12. Tiber River: - Flows to Rome -
13. Etruscans: Early Italian Civilization greatly influenced Rome
14. Carthage: Main Rival to Rome  
Btw 265 + 149 B.C - Rome defeated them in 3 separate Punic Wars

(Continued)

15. Hannibal: Carthaginian General - created havoc in 2nd Punic War but defeated
16. Scipio: Roman General who defeated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama (2nd Punic War)
17. Tiberius Gracchus: Tribune who with his brother fought for Proletariat - Assassinated.
18. Julius Caesar: Patrician, General, Triumvir, Dictator, Defeater of Gaul
19. Cleopatra: Egyptian leader involved w/ both Julius Caesar & Marc Antony
20. Octavian: Nephew of Julius Caesar, Member 2nd Triumvirate → became Augustus  
1st Emperor

C. Checking for Understanding On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.

21. What were the consequences of the Punic Wars? Rome Dominant
22. What advances toward democracy had been achieved in Rome by 275 B.C.?

12 Tables

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## Reteaching Worksheet

The Roman Empire

A. Reviewing Key Terms In the space provided, define each of the following terms.

1. Pax Romana: Peace, Prosperity, Liberty & Euphemism
2. civil service: Government employees
3. Stoicism: Philosophy - Greek, Followed by Marcus Aurelius - Meditations
4. satire: To make a point through humor
5. villa: - Similar to a Manor - Patricians moved outside of Rome
6. apostle: Followers of Jesus
7. martyrs: Dying for ones belief - Unwilling to recant
8. bishop: Church leader
9. pope: Leader of Roman Catholic Church St Peter, Pope Leo, Pope Gregory
10. inflation: Currency loses value, such that the cost of items rises

(Continued)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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The Roman Empire (Continued)

**B. Identifying Key Facts** Fill in the name of the person who correctly completes each statement.

11. I was the last of the Good Emperors and the author of the *Meditations*. My name is

Marcus Aurelius

12. I was a Greek philosopher who developed a philosophy called Stoicism. My name is

Zeno

13. I wrote a patriotic history that explained how Rome became great. My name is

Livy

14. I wrote an epic poem about Rome called the *Aeneid*. My name is Virgil

15. I taught the golden rule, which stated that people should treat others as they wish to be treated themselves. My name is \_\_\_\_\_

16. I helped spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. My letters form a large part of the New Testament. My name is Paul (Saul)

17. I was the first bishop of the Christian church. My name is Peter (Simon)

18. I tried to save the Roman Empire by dividing it into the Greek-speaking east and the Latin-speaking west. My name is Diocletian

19. I issued the Edict of Milan and moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium. My name is Constantine

20. I was the leader of the Huns who tried to conquer Rome. My name is Attila

**C. Checking for Understanding** On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.

21. What were some of the basic beliefs that Jesus taught?

Turn the other cheek  
Love your neighbor

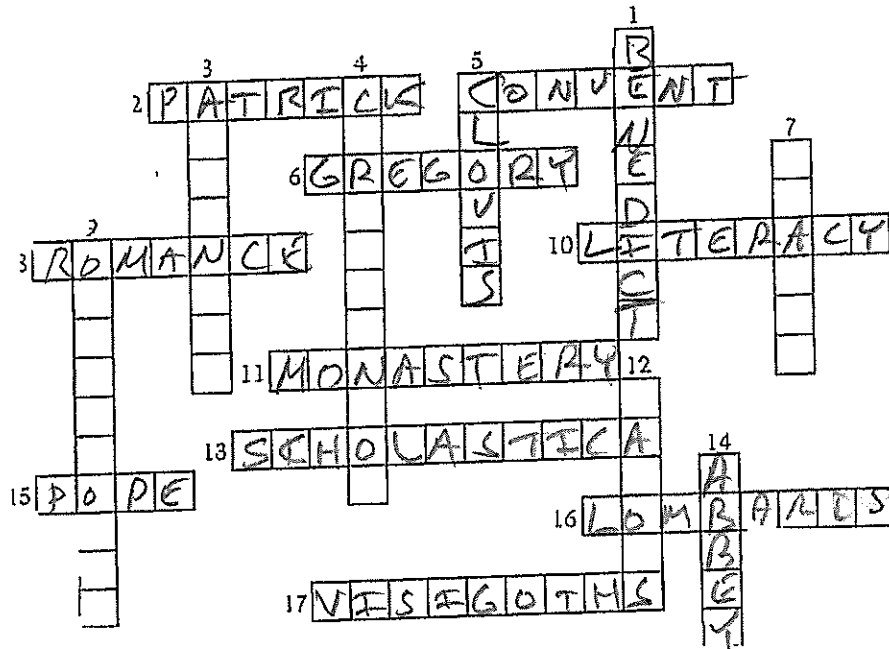
22. What were three reasons why the Roman Empire fell?

Barbarians

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# Independent Practice Worksheet 9.1

New ways of life developed in Europe.  
 (pages 200-205)



## ACROSS

2. Converted the Irish to Christianity ✓
5. A community of nuns ✓
6. The person who increased the pope's power ✓
8. The name given to languages that evolved from Latin ✓
10. The ability to read and write ✓
1. A community of monks ✓
13. Adapted Benedict's rules for women ✓
15. Head of the Catholic Church ✓
16. Invaded Rome in 568
17. The group that held Spain

## DOWN

1. The monk who set the pattern for monastic living
3. A branch of Christianity followed by many Germanic Groups ✓
4. A spiritual kingdom fanning out from Rome
5. A Frankish king who became a Christian
7. The group that controlled Gaul
9. The group that ruled Italy
12. A Germanic tribe that attacked Britannia
14. A monastic leader

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 9.2

Charlemagne revived the idea of empire.  
(pages 206-211)

Complete the following sentences.

1. By the time of Clovis's death, his family ruled most of what is now France
2. A weakness of the Merovingian kings was their decision to divide the kingdom  
amongst all sons
3. By 700, the most powerful person in the Frankish kingdom was the Major Domo
4. Officially the major domo was in charge of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
5. Charles Martel was king in all but \_\_\_\_\_
6. Pepin needed the Church to give his rule Legitimacy, and the pope needed  
Pepin for protection against the Lombards
7. The invention of the \_\_\_\_\_ allowed heavily armed knights to fight on  
horseback.
8. By 800, Charlemagne's kingdom included 2/3 of Italy, France, part of Spain and  
all of German Saxony
9. Under Charlemagne, the Frankish kingdom was divided into Counties ruled by Counts.
10. The duties of a count were to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ were sent out to check on the activities of counts.
12. Charlemagne visited every part of his kingdom in order to \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_
13. Charlemagne ordered Monasteries and Cathedrals to establish schools to train Church  
leaders.
14. The Treaty of Verdun divided the kingdom of Charlemagne into the territories of  
Charles France, Germany, and Louis between the two areas Lothar
15. The lands of Charlemagne's grandson Lothar became the battleground for French and  
German kings.



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## Independent Practice Worksheet 9.3

Vikings terrorized Europe.  
(pages 211-214)

Complete the following sentences.

1. Between A.D. 800 and 1000, the Vikings raided from Ireland to Russia.
2. The invaders of Lindisfarne Island used \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Vikings were also known as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Scandinavia, the land of the Vikings, is made up of the modern-day nations of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark and Finland.
5. Much of the Vikings' advantage in warfare was due to the advanced design of their ships.
6. By 900, Scandinavian families had settled the island of \_\_\_\_\_, and by the end of the century, the island of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Viking who led an expedition to the Americas before Columbus was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Viking warriors were later followed by Viking \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Viking attacks gradually ended because of Fended off, Christianized, and Warming climate.
10. By the year 1000 the Vikings could Farm in Iceland/Greenland because of warmer temperatures.

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 9.4

Feudalism became the basis for government.  
(pages 214-219)

Medieval writers said that there were three groups of people: those who fought, those who prayed, and those who worked. Describe the rights and responsibilities of each group on a medieval manor.

- a. Who fought? Knights Vassals
- b. What were their rights?  
To hold land, possess serfs
- c. What were their responsibilities? Tithe  
Fight and protect their lord, the king  
Duties in peacetime too, administer Justice
2. a. Who prayed? Monks Church leaders, Nuns
- b. What were their rights?  
Oversee the Church community  
Receive Tithe
- c. What were their responsibilities?  
Serve the King and Church  
Also were military warriors
3. a. Who worked? Peasants / Serfs
- b. What were their rights?  
Few if any - keep a part of their crop
- c. What were their responsibilities?  
Serve their Lord / Vassal  
Pay tithe  
Taxes  
Gifts to lord on holidays  
portion of their food production

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 10.1

Farming improved and trade revived.  
(pages 223-227)

For each development listed below, identify a significant effect.

1. A heavier plow came into use.

Effect:

Better soil + thus better harvests - plowed

2. A collar that fit across the horse's chest was invented.

Effect:

Horses replaced oxen

3. Farmers in much of Europe began using the three-field system.

Effect:

Increased crop yields

4. More food became available in Europe.

Effect:

Population increase

5. The population of Europe increased.

Effect:

Towns began to develop

6. Jews were barred from owning land or participating in many businesses.

Effect:

Many Jews went into banking

7. Serfs were free if they were not caught for a year and a day.

Effect:

Towns expanded

8. Lords demanded payment from the nearby towns.

Effect:

Charters which listed rights and responsibilities of towns developed

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 10.2

Religious leaders wielded great power.  
(pages 228-231)

Describe how each of the following furthered Church reform during the Middle Ages.

1. A new monastery founded at Cluny in 910

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Church decree of 1059

Cardinals created, lay investiture banned  
Priests couldn't get married

3. Gregory VII

- a. Fought HRE Henry IV - for lay investiture
- b. excommunicated; interdict, heretic Henry

4. Concordat of Worms

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Friars

- a. Acted as Missionaries - preached to the poor
- b. helped sick.

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 10.5

Crusaders marched against Islam.  
(pages 241-245)

Identify the event associated with each date and state the significance of the event.

DATE	EVENT	SIGNIFICANCE
1. 1095	Pope Urban calls for a Crusade	1095 - Crusade Begins 1) Take back Holy Lands 2) Reunify Christianity 3) Stop Warfare in Europe
2. 1099	Crusaders take Jerusalem	Bloody battle 1000s Killed 1st of 8 Crusades
3. 1187		
4. 1192		
5. 1204		
6. 1229		

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 11.1

England and France developed as nations.  
(pages 249-254)

I. Which country does each statement describe? Write the correct letter in the blank.

A. England    B. France    C. Both England and France

1. In this nation "no free man shall be arrested or imprisoned except by the legal judgment of his peers."

A 2. People in this nation accepted the idea of a limited monarchy.

B 3. This nation had a supreme court called the Parlement.

4. From 1066 to 1204, this nation controlled Normandy.

5. Over the years, the townspeople in this nation won a larger share of political power.

A 6. The king of this nation affixed his seal to the Magna Carta.

A 7. The king of this nation called for an Estates General, or meeting of all three estates.

8. The king of this nation called together barons and townspeople for a parliament.

9. The central government of this nation was strengthened during the reign of Philip Augustus' grandson.

10. Bailiffs were sent out to every district in this kingdom.

In 1302, the king of this nation became involved in a quarrel with the pope.

12. The national assembly of this nation increased royal power at the expense of the nobility.

B 13. Between 1300 and 1500, this country became a nation-state.

A 14. In this country, taxes were "levied only by the common consent of the kingdom."

15. Royal courts strengthened the monarchy in this country and weakened the feudal ties.

IV. Write a paragraph summarizing similarities and differences in the political growth of England and France. Use characteristics that you identified in the previous exercise.

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 11.2

The Church faced a crisis in the 1300's.  
(pages 254-256)

Identify an effect of each of the developments that follow.

1. Philip IV taxed the Church of France.

2. Pope Boniface VIII tried to force rulers to recognize the supremacy of the Church over the state.

He was kidnapped, freed, died just a yr. later

3. Political violence in Rome threatened the life of Pope Clement V.

Moved Papacy to Avignon

4. France became the home of the popes.

led to Great Schism Church split into 2 and briefly 3 Rome, Avignon, Vienne

5. Pope Urban VI had a zeal for reform and an overbearing personality.

6. In 1378, Europe had two popes.

People confused w/ 1 Pope - Question of Faith

7. In the 1300's, the old sources of authority collapsed in Europe.

8. An English archbishop branded John Wycliffe a heretic.

His bones were dug up and burned

9. John Huss was a spokesperson for Czech national feeling as well as for religious reform.

Huss - declared Heretic - died for his faith

10. The Council of Constance chose Martin V as pope.

Back to One Pope in Rome

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## Independent Practice Worksheet 11.3

The 1300's brought plague and war.  
(pages 257-261)

Identify the following events, people, or inventions by answering the following questions: Who (or what) was it? What did it do? When? Where? Why was it important?

### 1. Black Death

- a. What? Bubonic Plague - widespread illness  
b. Did what? Killed 1/3rd Europe  
c. When? Mid 14th Century d. Where? Started Trading areas  
e. Why? Poor Sanitary Conditions and spread and Trade

### 2. The Peasant Revolt

- a. What? \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Did what? \_\_\_\_\_  
c. When? \_\_\_\_\_ d. Where? \_\_\_\_\_  
e. Why? \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Hundred Years' War

- a. What? 116 yr War btw France + England  
b. Did what? Identified changes warfare, France became more united  
c. When? 1337-1453 d. Where? France  
e. Why? English King claimed birthright to the French Throne

### 4. Joan of Arc

- a. Who? Young French Girl  
b. Did what? Had vision, French victory, fought English  
c. When? Late 100 yr War d. Where? France  
e. Why? To fuel French Pride after devastating losses

Also died as a heretic



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## Independent Practice Worksheet 11.4

New monarchs ruled in western Europe.  
(pages 261-264)

I. Identify the country with which each of the following events is associated.

A. England B. France C. Spain

A 1. The duchy of Burgundy became part of this kingdom.

2 2. Christopher Columbus sailed west across the Atlantic.

3 3. Henry VII became king.

4 4. The Court of Star Chamber was used to destroy over-mighty subjects.

B 5. Charles VII drove out the English.

6 6. The Wars of the Roses began.

E 7. Rulers revived the Inquisition in the late 1400's, and many people were executed as heretics.

C 8. Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon were married.

9 9. The gabelle and the taille were the main sources of royal money.

10 10. King Richard III was killed in the Battle of Bosworth Field.

C 11. Granada fell to a Christian army.

12 12. Navarre south of the Pyrenees was seized by Ferdinand of Aragon.

13 13. Unlike other new monarchs, the king kept no standing army.

14 14. Louis XI was known as the Spider King for his plots.

15 15. All Jews were expelled.

II. For each date, identify the events associated with the rise of the middle class.

16. 1000-1100 \_\_\_\_\_

17. 1100's \_\_\_\_\_

18. 1295 \_\_\_\_\_

19. 1302 \_\_\_\_\_

20. 1400's \_\_\_\_\_